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**WORLD COMMUNIST AFFAIRS**

7 June-4 July 66

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## ICM AND "SOCIALIST CAMP" AFFAIRS

1. The Warsaw Pact "summit" meeting (of the Political Consultative Committee) gets under way secretly in Bucharest as the period ends, with evidence that the Rumanians are continuing to obstruct Soviet efforts to tighten and strengthen the Pact. The foreign ministers' meeting at the beginning of the period stretched on from an anticipated 3 days to 11, with no report of agreement. The Soviet and "northern tier" defense ministers and top military met unexpectedly in Berlin in the middle of the month, but even less is known of these proceedings.

2. Chinese-Albanian isolation is dramatized by Chou En-lai's visits to Rumania and Albania. In Rumania, he apparently pushes too aggressively in his effort to separate the RCP further from the CPSU, or at least to use the visit as a platform for anti-Soviet polemics -- and is rebuffed with a firmness that turns the final friendship rally into a fiasco. Unprecedentedly, no joint communique is issued, but only separate statements which mention no agreement on anything. In the next few days the Albanians indicate the nature of the problem in speeches declaring flatly that there can be no "neutrals" in this "life-and-death struggle" against the revisionists: "neutrality ... is favorable only to modern revisionism." On a state level, also, the Chinese officially accuse the Soviets of complicity with the Mongolians in "planned border provocations which seriously damage relations." (June 20)

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INTERNATIONAL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

3. The Afro-Asian Writers Organization has apparently split completely, with the Chinese-line leadership holding a large, militantly anti-revisionist as well as anti-imperialist, "emergency meeting" on Vietnam in Peking as the period ends, over the objection and boycott of the Soviet-line faction. Under Soviet-UAR-Indian leadership, the latter holds its own "extraordinary conference of the Permanent Bureau" in Cairo, ousts the pro-Chinese Ceylonese Communist SecyGen, Senanayake, in favor of an acting chief to be appointed by the UAR, transfers the seat temporarily to Cairo, and resolves to convene a mass meeting in Baku, Soviet Azerbaidjan, in August. (June 9-10 & continuing.)

4. The Seventh Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) in Sofia comes close to split, with the Chinese attacking the Soviets throughout and voting against or abstaining from all resolutions, after having unsuccessfully tried to promote their own drafts. No agreement is reached on the time and site for the next assembly, -- or on the long-postponed Ninth World Youth Festival. (June 6-17)

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5. A plenary session of the World Peace Council (WPC) in Geneva turns into a Sino-Soviet battle, with the old Chinese denunciations of Soviet policy and manipulation. (June 13-16)

6. NCNA belatedly publicizes, via interviews with unidentified Chinese delegates, Sino-Soviet battling in two events of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) back in May: the 32nd session of the WFTU Executive Committee in Nicosia, May 26-28 (see June 12); and the Third Conference of the Textile, Clothing, Leather, and Fur Workers International in Berlin, May 19-23 (see June 8).

**SOVIET AFFAIRS**

7. Perhaps encouraged somewhat by the Chinese Party's major internal difficulties and growing isolation abroad, the CPSU becomes slightly more aggressive polemically in commemorating the CCP's 45th anniversary on July 1, making a transparent play to pro-Soviet opposition within the CCP in its message of greetings, and in a Pravda comment blaming the CCP leadership for all the differences which have arisen.

8. The USSR makes a major aid commitment to N. Korea in an agreement signed in Moscow June 22: it is largely a restatement of the unimplemented portions of an agreement signed in 1960 but not fulfilled due to subsequent deterioration of relations. (Details in Chrono.)

9. The USSR gives red carpet treatment to French President de Gaulle and receives it for Premier Kosygin in Finland, but there is no evidence of any concrete results in either case. (See June 20-July 1, and June 13-18, respectively.) A planned Kosygin visit to Sweden in July is postponed indefinitely for unstated reasons. (June 25.)

10. The USSR signs a new 3-year contract for the purchase of 336 million bushels of wheat at \$800 million from Canada, more than 50% above the amount of the previous 3-year contract and said to be the largest single wheat transaction in history. Soviet winter wheat harvest is believed to have been good: it is speculated that the greatly increased quantity in the new contract may be intended to build up reserves against a future worldwide grain shortage (with China as a major competitor).

11. Forty Tanzanians return in June from 19 months' training in the USSR as the nucleus of the new T. Navy. Two Soviet-furnished patrol boats are already operated by Tanzanian police on Lake Tanganyika and 4 more are due to arrive soon. Two others are due to arrive from West Germany late this summer.

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12. Aeroflot begins airline service to Beirut. (June 28)

**COMMUNIST CHINA**

13. The entire country seems to be preoccupied and upset with the "great cultural revolution" and the purge which has claimed more prominent victims, such as the Party's deputy propaganda chief Chou Yang, and countless lesser

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functionaries. The Party now declares (People's Daily on July 1) that it is smashing a "counter-revolutionary clique" which was making a power grab and, "once conditions ripened (i.e., when Mao died?), would have staged a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat like that staged by Khru-shchev." [redacted]

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14. Abroad, the Chinese leadership experienced little but reverses and further isolation (see also para. 2 above and paras. 15, 16, 24, 26, and 35 below). After his hapless endeavors in Rumania and joyful but limited-value hospitality in Albania, Chou En-lai stops off in Pakistan to face a relatively restrained reception as he attempts to measure the magnitude of China's set-back through the loss of its best friend in court, the ousted former Foreign Minister Bhutto. [redacted]

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15. The Chinese continue their harsh verbal attacks on the new Indonesian regime. [redacted]

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16. China takes on a new adversary by attacking the Belgian Government for arresting Jacques Grippa, leading pro-Chinese dissident Communist in Europe, demanding his and his associates' release (picked up for an illegal demonstration) and warning of "punishment by history!" (June 7) (The Chinese are reportedly now financing this dissident "Belgian CP" and its weekly La Voix du Peuple to the tune of \$20,000-24,000 annually [redacted])

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17. An FYI note on the Chinese charge of Mongolian border provocation [redacted] Chinese sensitivity is undoubtedly intensified by the fact that this border point is less than 150 miles from the nuclear energy complex at Pautou.

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## RUMANIA

19. Prior to receiving Chou En-lai and the Warsaw Pact "summit" [redacted] RCP boss Ceaulescu delivers another highly nationalist speech opposing military blocs in general and NATO and the Warsaw Pact in particular (June 11).

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## HUNGARY

20. The Hungarian Party affirms its complete agreement (in support of everything Soviet) with the East Germans in Berlin (June 13-17) and with the Austrian CP in Budapest (June 24). The latter supports "the proposal" for a conference of European CPs on European security.

## POLAND

21. The Church-State conflict continues unabated throughout the period. (Details in Chrono.)

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EAST GERMANY

22. The East German Party (SED) has backed out of its agreement on reciprocal public debates with the West German Socialist (SPD) on a flimsy pretext. There is some speculation that SED local functionaries are finding it too difficult to answer the questions stimulated by publication of the SPD letter in Neues Deutschland May 29. SPD leader, West Berlin mayor Brandt, counters with a proposal for a live television link-up with West Germany.

YUGOSLAVIA

23. Capping a welter of recent developments, reports and speculation concerning the direction of affairs in Yugoslavia, Tito surprises everybody at a July 1 plenum by ousting his right-hand man Rankovic and the latter's right hand Stefanovic, the latter reportedly under arrest. Ostensibly the action is taken to counter misuse of the security police in a grab for power. Rankovic is considered a hard-liner and the action is interpreted by some observers as a victory for the liberal, pro-western elements -- though friction among Yugoslavia's 6 nationalities and a power struggle for succeeding 74-year old Tito are presumably involved, too. There is not yet any hard information on this and opinion is far from unanimous.

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NORTH KOREA

24. Pyongyang's growing independence from Peking is underscored by a letter reportedly sent in late May to the organization it sponsors for Korean residents in Japan, Chosen Soren. It censures Peking for openly disparaging Soviet aid to Vietnam, meddling in the internal affairs of Indonesia, as well as denouncing -- and trying to interfere in -- Cuba. The N. Koreans and Chinese have not exchanged top-level visits since 1963, while Kosygin was in Pyongyang in 1965 and the N. Koreans sent a delegation to the 23rd CPSU Congress despite Chinese opposition and boycott. The Soviet industrial aid agreement described in para. 8 above was preceded by the new military aid agreement of May 1965.

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MONGOLIA

25. The principal news in the Mongolian Party's 15th Congress was in the Chinese and Albanian boycott: the Mongolians follow the Soviet line faithfully. (June 7-11)

JAPAN

26. The Japanese CP goes much further (see also #2) in divorcing itself from alignment with the Chinese, in Akahata and in a reported speech by the chief of its cultural division, both denouncing the CCP by name. The new policy is also visible in Akahata's greatly expanded use of Soviet-

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originated material and reduction of copy coming from China. (June 10, 21, 24) The JCP delegation which arrived in Bucharest May 21 stayed 3 weeks, holding lengthy talks with top RCP officials (June 15): treatment given to them and tone of communique confirm assumption that the Rumanians did their best to encourage the JCP's new "independence."

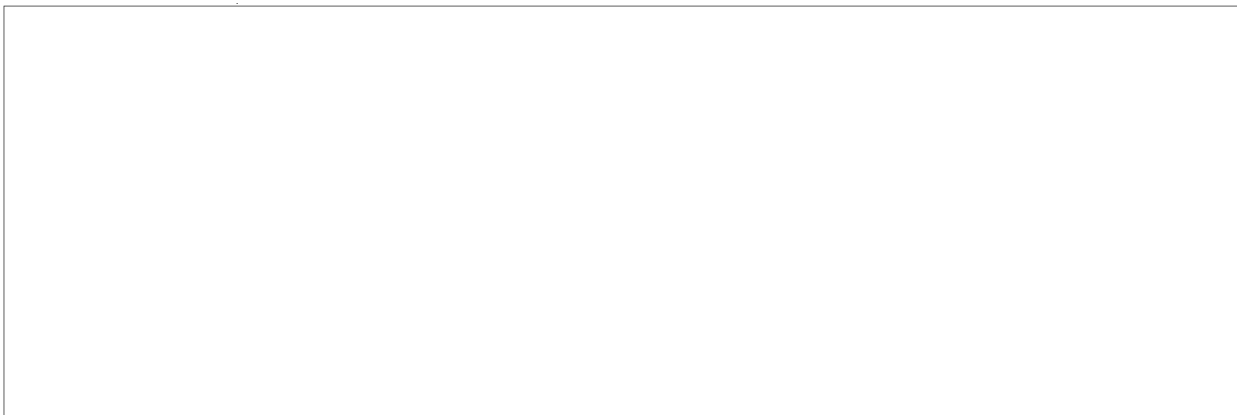
THAILAND

27. The growing Communist insurgency in northeast Thailand is attracting increasing world attention.

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IRAN

28. The Soviet-based clandestine "Radio Payk-e Iran" to Iran charges that some break-away Tudeh (Communist) Party leaders are trying to arrogate the Party's name for a Chinese-linked dissident party. (June 28)



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PANAMA

31. Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Eleta accuses international Communism of provoking disorders and terrorism in Panama to sabotage Canal negotiations. (June 13)

ITALY

32. Provincial and municipal elections in Italy bring a set-back to the Communists which, although small in magnitude, reverses the long trend of gradual increase: chief gainers are Social Democrats, with Christian Democrats also gaining slightly, thus assuring continuation of the "opening to the left" government.

SPAIN

33. A former secretary (male) to the Spanish Ambassador in Damascus is convicted of having spied for the USSR for payment, transmitting Spanish diplomatic codes. (June 30)

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(World Affairs Cont.)

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SWITZERLAND

35. L'Etincelle (The Spark), the "organ of the Swiss CP" -- a pro-Chinese faction split from the old Soviet-aligned Swiss Labor Party (Communist) in September 1963 and which since 1964 has drifted from a Chinese stance to its own version of Marxism-Leninism -- attacks a pro-Chinese splinter split from it and reveals that those remaining around L'Etincelle have become bitterly anti-CCP. A secretary of the Chicom Embassy in Bern is named as the man behind the Swiss "Centre Lenine" and the dissidents associated with it. L'Etincelle also derides the pro-Chinese elements in other countries and charges that 60 of the 150 "Grippiste" dissidents in Belgium are on the Chinese payroll (see also under China). (April)

36. L'Etincelle also publishes the statutes of a "Comite pour un Front International Revolutionnaire (CFIR)" which it says was founded in Paris November 1965 -- but which, we suspect, consists of little more than a few ambitious individuals.

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